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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XV.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN
COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON:

1839.

NOTICE.

To complete the volume to which this Index belongs, has been much desired, and has been in contemplation since the death of Mr. DUNN, the proprietor of the work at that time. But the unsettled state of the affairs of the deceased, and the slow process since in collecting the money due his estate, rendered it impossible to do so before this. It is hoped, however, that the volume being now complete, no further obstacles will be in the way of speedy collections, and that the orphan children of Mr. DUNN will thus be opportunely relieved.

To those persons especially who have been in the habit of preserving and having the Repository bound, for future reference, this title and index will be very acceptable, and of the greatest utility.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 4, 1841.

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NOTICES.

~~Q~~ All former debts for the Colonization Herald, and all remittances of moneys from the State of Pennsylvania, should be sent to Gen. Agent of Colonization Society, corner of George and Seventh streets, Philadelphia.

~~Q~~ This work is now subject to newspaper postage only.

“COLONIZATION AND ABOLITION CONTRASTED.”

This is the title of a pamphlet, just published by Mr. Hooker, of Philadelphia. The author, from motives of modesty, has withheld his name; but whoever the writer may be, he carries a pen of singular point and power. He has condensed into a few pages the materials which many would have extended through a volume. Every fact and suggestion, not bearing directly on the subject, has been excinded. No theories or speculations are indulged in; it is a mass of testimony, “all compact.” Let any one, free his mind of prejudice, peruse this pamphlet, and then make his election between Colonization and Abolition; we fear not the result. And yet, there is no spirit of unfairness, railing, or vituperation, in this pamphlet; it is the work of an honest man, one who loves truth for its own sake, and seeks to win for it the regard of others. We hope this pamphlet will find its way to every fireside in the land.

Aside from the claims of the Colonization Society, in its removal of some of the obstacles which impede emancipation, and its silent influence over the minds of the more considerate and humane, its connexion with the colonies of Liberia, with the suppression of the slave trade, and the best hopes of Africa, challenge for it the highest efforts of piety and benevolence. It is through these colonies that light has dawned on Africa; it is through them that our Religion and the higher sentiments of humanity are to make themselves felt; it is through them that we are to make the hearts and shape the habits of the savage myriads who people that continent. But rase these colonies, or abandon them to their present weakness and peril, and the only hope for Africa

is extinguished: ages of night and crime may follow. It is for us and for this generation to say whether this land, on which ages of wrong have poured their devastating strength, shall be rescued from her sorrows, or fall back again into all the unreclaimed terrors of her woe. It is the hope of achieving this vast benevolent purpose, that makes us exult over every accession to our strength, and inspires us with resolution amid the countless obstacles with which our zeal must contend. And it is this hope, also, with the conscious philanthropy from which it springs, that fills us with amazement at the hostility of those who are professedly proclaiming "liberty to the captive, and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound."

From Colonization and Abolition Contrasted.

SUCCESS OF OUR AFRICAN COLONIES.

The following brief sketch of the first settlements of our own country, will show how much more prosperous have been the colonies of Liberia: Nearly one-half of the first Plymouth emigrants died in the course of four months, and at the end of ten years they had only 300. The first three attempts to plant a colony in Virginia failed; and in six months ninety of the 100 settlers who landed at Jamestown, perished. Subsequently, in an equal period, they were reduced from 500 to 60; and after 9,000 people had been sent thither, only 1800 survived. In the colony of North Carolina, twenty-six years after its first settlement, there were only 787 taxable inhabitants. At Iberville, Louisiana, of 2,500 colonists landed in thirteen years, only 400 survived. At New Orleans, they perished by hundreds. And yet, what a nation, what an empire, has arisen from these small beginnings!

In 1825 the population of Liberia, the fifth year of its history, was 400 souls. In 1833, there had been 3,123 immigrants, including 400 recaptured Africans; and the population was 2,916. In 1838, the immigrations, also including all the recaptured Africans to that date, had been somewhat less than 4,500; the actual population exceeded 5,000. We believe there is no other instance of Colonization recorded in history, where the first settlers suffered so little of fatal casualty. There are now four Colonial Jurisdictions, under a new Federal Government organized in 1839; twelve flourishing towns, Monrovia, the metropolis of the commonwealth, having a population of 1500; there are four churches at Monrovia, two at New Georgia, two at Caldwell, two at Millsburgh, two at Edina, three at Bassa Cove, two at Marshall, two at Cape Palmas, and one other—in all twenty; forty clergymen distributed among them, and several missionaries among the pagans within and without the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth, with their religious and educational establishments; the children and youth are generally well provided with schools; there are several public libraries, of 1200 to 1500 vols.; a public press and two newspapers; a regularly constituted and well ordered government; a competent military; and an increasing trade with Europe and America;—in short, a good degree of civilization and prosperity. "The militia," Governor Buchanan represents as "well organized, efficient, and enthusiastic;" and "the volunteer corps," he says, "would lose nothing by comparison with the city guards of Philadelphia." The morals of the people are spoken of by the Governor as better than in any equal portion of the United States. "More than one-fifth of the population are communicants in their respective churches, and exemplary Christians"—a greater proportion, we presume, than can be found in any other part of Christen-

dom. "As might be expected, where so large a portion of the people are pious, the general tone of society is religious. Nowhere is the Sabbath more strictly observed, or the places of worship better attended."

From January 7, 1826, to June 15, 1826, the nett profits on wood and ivory alone, passing through the hands of the settlers, were \$30,786. In 1829 we find the exports of African products to amount to \$60,000. In 1831, 46 vessels, 21 of which were American, visited the colony, and the exports were \$88,911. During the year ending May 1, 1832, 50 vessels had visited the port of Monrovia, and the exports of the same period were \$125,549. Imports \$80,000. Since this last date, seven years ago, we understand, the trade has greatly increased. The revenue from imports at Monrovia, in 1836, was \$3,500. From twelve to fifteen vessels, of small tonnage, are owned by the colonists, and engaged in a coasting trade, though they have no flag to protect them.

The people of Liberia, in a circular letter addressed to their free colored brethren of this country, after having declared in detail the reasons of their satisfaction with their new condition, and described their advantages, privileges, and hope, add, "Judge then, of the feelings with which we hear the motives and doings of the Colonization Society traduced; and that too, by men too ignorant to know what the society has accomplished; too weak to look through its plans and intentions; or too dishonest to acknowledge either."

One would think that the Abolitionists of this country should be ashamed, rebuked as they are by this independent and free people, in a tone of lofty and virtuous indignation, for their wicked opposition to such a cause. To be looked down upon from such a quarter, with feelings of pity and emotions of sorrow, and to be pronounced by such authority "too ignorant to know, too weak to discern, or too dishonest to acknowledge" the truth, ought to make any white man among us, to whom the charge applies, blush at the view of his own position, think meanly of himself, and repent.

From the Native American.

We take pleasure in publishing the following appeal, especially as far as it relates to the slaves set free by the will of the late Mr. Hunton, of Virginia. He has left a worthy family of children, in very moderate circumstances, who, no doubt could, by their influence, have prevented the slaves left by their father, from electing to go to Liberia. Although these slaves were worth more than \$20,000, no obstacles have been placed in their way, or in the way of the executors; and we trust the sympathy of the benevolent will be extended to them, and that the husband, who is a slave and can be freed for a small sum, will be enabled to accompany his wife.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *Washington*, Nov. 23, 1839.

The General Agent of the American Colonization Society would appeal to the benevolent friends of the colored race in behalf of a family of thirty-four people who have offered themselves as emigrants for Liberia. They were recently liberated by the will of Mr. Hunton, of Virginia. The Society must receive them on the 20th December next, or they revert to their original condition of slavery. They are totally destitute. Beside the expense of removing them to Norfolk, where they will be embarked, they must be provided with suitable clothing and with mattresses, blankets, &c. They ought also to be supplied with the necessary cooking utensils and farming implements. These with their passage and provision will cost at least \$2500.

One of the above 34 has a husband owned by a gentleman, who offers to sell him to the American Colonization Society for \$150. The Executive Committee has no power to use the funds of the Society for such purposes. May we not hope that some benevolent friend of the colored man will advance the sum necessary to liberate this slave, that he may accompany his wife to a land of freedom? Could a like sum be invested in a way productive of more happiness?

Although the applications from emigrants to go to Liberia are much more numerous than was expected, still the Executive Committee, but for the unusual scarcity of money, would have been able to procure the means to meet this emergency.

In addition to the 34 mentioned, there are now 14 on their way from Tyler County, Va., liberated by Wm. Johnson. In freeing these slaves he parted with the greatest portion of his property. One of these freed slaves has a husband who formerly belonged to a neighbor. Unwilling to part them, Mr. Johnson, although poor, purchased the man for \$500, the payment of which has deprived him of the ability to give such outfit to his people as he intended, and as their comfort requires. To do this, the Society has to appeal to the public charity, and believes their appeal will not be in vain.

S. WILKESON,

General Agent Am. Col. Society.

AMERICAN COMMERCE, AND ABUSE OF THE AMERICAN FLAG, ON THE COAST OF WESTERN AFRICA.

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1839.

The recently announced resolution of the Navy Department to send suitable vessels to the African coast to protect our commerce and to prevent the further desecration of our flag, seems to give universal satisfaction. Southern as well as Northern newspapers applaud this measure. Abhorrence of the African slave trade is national, not sectional, and the wretch who hoists the American flag on his slaver, and protects his guilty head under the stars and stripes of our consecrated banner, inflicts a deep wound on the honor of our country, and deserves the severest chastisement.

It is to be regretted that the vessels about to proceed on this service, could not appear on that coast without having been announced. They would capture more slave vessels in a month than have been taken in a year by the twenty British ships of war on that station. It is painfully true, that almost every slaver on the coast has resorted to the use of the American flag and papers, in order to protect himself from capture by the British. But if these slavers should be taken by surprise by an American vessel, they would be good prizes, and their officers would incur the penalty of piracy. The producing of their forged or fraudulent papers, their certificates of the Captain's citizenship, &c., instead of clearing them as in case of seizure by the British, would secure their conviction.

Dr. H., an intelligent merchant, well acquainted with Western Africa, who, three days ago, returned from a trading voyage on that coast, gives it as his opinion that two fast sailing American armed vessels, acting in concert with the British, might put an end to the slave trade from the Gambia to the equinoctial line. This hellish traffic once suppressed, the attention of the natives would soon be turned from war and the slave trade, to agriculture and the manufacture of palm oil. The native African is not slow to discern his interest, or to change his pursuits. Let inducements be offered, and he

applies his labor to new objects of industry with as much facility as a Yankee. This will appear from the following well attested anecdote.

"In 1820, Capt. Spence, an Englishman, who traded in ivory, gold, and woods on the African coast, believing that the manufactory of palm oil might be increased by the natives, so as to become an article of commerce, left an empty cask to be filled with oil by the time he should make another voyage to the place, but the natives, who had never thought of obtaining more than a supply for their own limited wants, hooted at the idea of collecting so large a quantity, and did not even attempt it. Capt. Spence found his barrel empty on his return, persevered in offering inducements to the natives, until instead of being unable to obtain a single barrel, he has for some years kept four ships employed in the palm oil trade, and obtains two hundred puncheons annually from the place where he first set up his empty cask."

The natives now furnish this article in such quantities, that in April last, eight thousand tons of British shipping was loading with palm oil in the river Bonny.

The course pursued by Americans in relation to Africa, and the African trade, is unworthy of American enterprise and character. We have yielded to the British the great trade of Western Africa, which gives profitable employment to hundreds of her ships, and have ourselves become the ship builders and brokers of the slave traders. Baltimore furnishes the ship yard, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, the capital to carry on a large part of this cursed traffic.

But let an American squadron be stationed on the African coast, and very soon we shall have disclosures which will make some gentlemen, who now appear on 'Change, hide from the scorn and indignation with which they will be regarded by honest men. Six months after this, it will not be a very desirable thing to furnish slave vessels and slave capital. The vigilance of our officers will expose the guilt of many who are not now suspected. Trials in the Prize Court at Sierre Leone, have identified some of our merchants with this trade, who may yet see their names announced.

It is believed that the attention of the Government will not be limited to the coast of Africa, but directed also to the West Indies, where this trade is openly encouraged by the authorities of Spain, and carried on under the American flag, as on the coasts of Africa. In July last, one hundred and forty children, between eight and twelve years old, were sold and landed from a vessel at Ponce in the Island of Porto Rico, and entered at the custom-house as bags of salt, and \$32 for each was given as a bribe to the custom-house officer.

Little pains is taken to conceal the slave trade between Cuba and Texas. With our squadron in the West Indies this traffic can be broken up, and we have reason to believe, that it will not much longer be carried on with impunity.

Yours, &c.

S. WILKESON.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

COLONIZATION.

To the Editors of the Christian Intelligencer :

GENTLEMEN:—The interesting subject of African Colonization has been brought before the citizens of Albany in a series of addresses, by Elliot Cresson, Esquire. He commenced on Sabbath evening, in the Middle Dutch Church, and presented, to an overflowing house, the Religious and necessary aspect of this enterprise. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, he discussed the political, commercial, and philanthropic relations of the

scheme. On the afternoon of Tuesday and Wednesday, he occupied the attention of the ladies particularly, on the subject of African education. I shall not attempt to give you even a synopsis of the views which were laid before our community, but this I must say, that I do not know an individual (and I have not been slack in inquiry) who heard Mr. C. with an unprejudiced mind, who was not surprised, delighted and impressed, with the variety of new and deeply interesting relations in which the subject was presented. Nay, more, I saw a near relation of a distinguished Abolitionist approve Mr. C.; and I heard him declare, that he had never so much as heard of many of the facts now brought to his ears, and express a desire to possess the documents by which they were sustained. I also saw another gentleman in the same relation to that sect, make a handsome donation to Colonization. I regret that Mr. C., who prosecutes his arduous labors in the cause, entirely at his own private expense, obtained subscriptions and donations amounting to no more than between 2 and 3000 dollars: but I am happy in being able to state, from attending Mr. C. in many interviews with distinguished citizens, that the smallness of the contributions did not arise from want of favor to the cause, but from the very unusual pressure on the money market, and from promises of aid to other objects previously made. I anticipate great good will result from Mr. C.'s visit to our city. The public mind has been disabused of many erroneous impressions, and enlightened in many interesting particulars: and I fondly hope, that this illumination will, in due time, produce its legitimate results,—zeal in the cause, liberal contributions for its promotion. I hope that, when the “present distress” is past, there will be found several, in our patriotic city, who will enrol themselves with the venerable president of the State Society, and give \$250 to this cause for five successive years, or who will at least inscribe their names on the “African Legion of Honor,”—on which, it is proposed to obtain the names of a hundred philanthropists at \$100 per annum for ten successive years.

While writing on this interesting subject, permit me to remind my ministerial brethren of a recommendation by the General Synod, that a collection should be taken up for the benefit of the Colonization cause, about the fourth of July, in our churches. In a circular, issued by the Executive Committee of the New York State Colonization Society, it was requested that these collections in the State of New York, might be transmitted to its treasurer. Not half a dozen of the Churches in the State have given us any evidence of obedience to this recommendation of Synod, or the compliance with the request of the Committee. More impressed than ever with the importance of the cause, allow me to beg the Churches and the ministerial brethren to transmit their collections, without delay, to A. D. Patchin, Esq., Albany; or, if the collection has not been made, to attend to it as soon as convenient. A large number of slaves, offered to this Society, tremble, lest, while ability is denied the Society to remove them from the house of bondage, the period of the offer may pass by, and their chains may be rivetted forever.

J. N. WYCKOFF, *Cor. Sec. N. Y. State Col. Soc.*

From Colonization and Abolition Contrasted.

WHAT HAS COLONIZATION DONE?—It has laid the foundation of an empire in the Commonwealth of Liberia. *There it is*—on the coast of Africa, a little north of the Equator, in the central regions of African barbarism, and of the slave trade. *There* are four Colonies and twelve Christian settlements, dotting a coast of about 300 miles, extending their domain, by fair negotiation, back into the interior and along the Atlantic shore, the whole incorporated into a Federal Republic, after the model of our own, with like institutions, civil, literary, and religious, and composed of Africans and de-

scendants of Africans, most of whom were emancipated from bondage in this country for the purpose, some of whom were recaptured from slave ships, and a small part of whom are adopted natives that have come in to join them. *There* is Christian civilization and the government of law; *there* is a civil jurisprudence and polity; *there* are courts and magistrates, judges and lawyers; *there* are numerous Christian churches, well supplied with ministers of the Gospel; *there* are schools, public libraries, and a respectable system of public education; *there* is a public press and two journals, one weekly, and one semi-monthly; *there* are rising towns and villages; *there* are the useful trades and mechanic arts, a productive agriculture and increasing commerce; in their harbors are to be found ships trading with Europe and America, and the exports are increasing from year to year; and all this the creation of somewhat less than twenty years—an achievement of which there is no parallel in history. Not one of the first settlements of our own country, at the north or south, ever accomplished so much in so short a time—not one of them that did not suffer more in its early history by sickness, and famine, and war, and other disasters incident to Colonization. In a word, they constitute the germ of a rising and prosperous, and peradventure, of a mighty empire. And though last, yet not least, they have done more for the suppression of the slave trade than Great Britain with her Spanish Treaty, and all the world put together. They have done *much* in this cause—they began the right way—while all else that has been done, by all the world, is literally worse than nothing. And *these* deeds are the product—the work of the American Colonization Society.

From Colonization and Abolition Contrasted.

MR. BUXTON'S DISCOVERY.

It seems likely that public attention both in Great Britain and in the United States, is about to be directed more than ever to the importance of introducing civilization around the entire coast and in the heart of Africa, as far as practicable, and as fast as possible, as the only means of accomplishing the abolition of the slave trade. It is a favorable and hopeful event, that Thomas Fowell Buxton, the Wilberforce of the age, has become wise on this subject. He seems to have established incontrovertibly, in his late work on the *Slave Trade*, that the whole system hitherto pursued for its suppression, is radically and fundamentally at fault for the attainment of the end; and that it has only increased the amount, and immeasurably aggravated the horrors of the traffic.

The argument may be expressed as follows:—Mr. Buxton assumes the axiom of the Custom-house, that no trade can be suppressed by authority, where the profits exceed 30 per cent., and shows that the profits of the slave trade are more than *five times* that amount, after deducting all the risks, losses, and forfeitures occasioned by the action of law against it. Consequently, the risks will be encountered, the market supplied; and the means adopted for the evasion of the law, and of public vessels engaged for the suppression of the trade, lead to the most astounding inhumanities and sacrifice of human life. The profits are abundant, if the lives of *one-half* of the victims crammed on board these vessels are saved! And the sacrifice is often *greater* than this!* Moreover, it appears, that there is no good faith among the au-

* *The Result of Mr. Buxton's investigations respecting the Slave Trade.* Fifty years ago the Christian (!) slave trade was 80,000, annually; now 200,000! Mohammedan slave trade, 50,000 annually. The aggregate loss of life, in the Christian trade, in the successive stages of seizure, march, detention, middle passage, after landing, and sea-

thorities acting under the powers engaged for the suppression of this traffic, nor among the powers themselves, as a general rule, so far as this matter is concerned; so that the violators of the law are protected in the deed, and are accustomed to purchase immunity for their crimes of those very authorities whose business it is to bring them to punishment! No nation, Great Britain excepted, is faithful to this engagement.

And, strange as it may seem, this trade is rendered more active, and the demand for slaves increased, not only by the operation of the law for its suppression, but by the Emancipation Act for the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies! It was by slave traders foreseen, and the anticipated fact practically acted upon, that the failure of the emancipated negroes of the British West Indies to work, would induce a failure of the staple exports of those islands; consequently, that the deficit in this quarter must be supplied from slave labour in other quarters; and, consequently, that a great increase of slaves from Africa would be required above former demands! And thus the British Emancipation Act itself has greatly augmented the slave trade!

Mr. Buxton declares the opinion, that the union of all nations, in good faith, even if it could be obtained, for the suppression of this trade, on the present system, would be unavailing, and only increase the evil. He says:—

“It has been proved by documents which cannot be controverted, that for every cargo of slaves shipped towards the end of the last century, two cargoes, or twice the number in one cargo, wedged together in a mass of living corruption, are now borne on the waves of the Atlantic; and that the cruelties and horrors of the traffic have been increased and aggravated *by the very efforts we have made for its abolition*. Each individual has more to endure; aggravated suffering reaches multiplied numbers. At the time I am writing, there are at least *twenty thousand human beings* on the Atlantic, exposed to every variety of wretchedness which belongs to the middle passage... I am driven to the sorrowful conviction, that the year from September, 1837, to September, 1838, is distinguished beyond all preceding years for the extent of the trade, for the intensity of its miseries, and for the unusual havoc it makes of human life.”

It is remarkable, that this increased activity of the trade should occur on the eve of the emancipation in the British West Indies. In coincidence with this fact, the London Quarterly Review for March, 1839, has the following declaration: “The slave emancipation act has given an extraordinary impulse to the slave trade, and weakened the hopes of seeing it crushed; and should the production of sugar in the West Indies give way, the mischief must be far greater; and our emancipation will rank, next to *Las Casas*’ origination of the slave trade, as the greatest calamity ever inflicted on humanity. It may fail suddenly; at best, its success is problematical.” It happens, unfortunately, that the production of sugar in the British West Indies *is* “giving way” rapidly.

But to Mr. Buxton: “Our present system has not failed by mischance, from want of energy, or from want of expenditure; * *but the system itself*

soning, is 145 per cent., or 1450 for every 1000 available for use in the end; and 100 per cent. loss of life, by the same causes, in the Mohammedan trade; consequently the annual victims of Christian slave trade, at 375,600; of the Mohammedan, 100,000. Total less to Africa 475,000 annually: or 23,750 000 in half a century at the same rate!!! (It is reasonable to suppose, that Africa has already lost, in the last 200 years, 30,000,000 of her population in this way!)

A slave ship, named JERHOVAH, (!!!) made three voyages between Brazil and Angola in 13 months of 1836-7, and landed 700 slaves the first voyage; 600 the second; and 520 the third—in all, 1820!!!

(The single town of Liverpool (England) realized in this traffic, before its abolition in that empire, a net profit of more than \$100,000,000!—*History of Liverpool*.)

* They have expended \$50,000,000 in this effort.

is erroneous, and must necessarily be attended with disappointment. We will suppose all nations shall have acceded to the Spanish treaty, and that treaty shall have been rendered more effective; that they shall have linked to it the article of piracy; that the whole shall have been clenched by the cordial concurrence of the authorities at home, and of the populace in the colonies; with all this, we shall be once more defeated and baffled by a contraband trade. The power which will overcome our efforts, is the extraordinary profits of the slave trader. But we shall never get the consent of the powers to the Spanish treaty. This confederacy must be universally binding, or it is of no avail. It will avail us little, that ninety-nine doors are closed, if one remains open. To that single outlet, the whole slave trade of Africa will rush."

Mr. Buxton again supposes that all nations *shall* have decreed the slave trade piracy; it would still be necessary to make that piracy punishable with death—a measure, he thinks, to strong too be hoped for. And even in that case, the severity of the law would only be the occasion of its being suffered to sleep by common consent, and aggravate the evil of its dormant terrors, as is the case with the law as it now exists, and in a thousand-fold excess. Thus half a century more might be wasted in fruitless treaty, and in that time more than eleven millions of Africans carried into hopeless captivity, at the present annual rate of the traffic, and an equal number of lives destroyed; and, after all, we should be no nearer the end in view, than at this moment.—*Ibid.*

MR. BUXTON'S REMEDY.

"Our system hitherto has been to obtain the co-operation of European powers, [he resigns all hope of gaining that of the United States!] while we have paid very little attention to what be might done *in Africa herself* for the suppression of the slave trade. To me it appears, that the converse of this policy would have offered greater probabilities of success; that while no reasonable expectations can be entertained of overturning this gigantic evil through the agency and with the concurrence of the civilized world, there is a well founded hope, amounting to almost a certainty, that this object may be attained through the medium, and by the concurrence of Africa herself."

Mr. Buxton goes on to show, by numerous and the best authorities, and by an overwhelming accumulation of facts—which we have no room to quote—that Africa is the most inviting field in the world, with which to form commercial relations and intercourse. "Africa and Great Britain," he says, "stand in this relation to each other: *Each possesses what the other requires; and each requires what the other possesses.*" He brings to view the exuberance of her soil and the exhaustless wealth of her mineral treasures; the spontaneous, rich, bounteous productions, and the everlasting verdure, of her tropical regions; her fifteen thousand miles of seaboard, all accessible; her numerous and noble rivers, which nature has formed for the commercial uses of civilized intercourse; the fondness of the natives for traffic; and how easily they might be made to see the greater profit of man as a labourer, than as an article of trade; that the latter is a positive and irreparable loss, apart from the crime, and the former a gain of inestimable value. In a word, Mr. Buxton proposes to make Africa the school of her own education, and the field of her own victory over the nations that have so long oppressed her, by imposing upon her, through the channels of lawful commercial transactions and the facilities they afford, the blessings of civilization and the morality of Christianity. "I firmly believe," says he, "that Africa has *within herself* the means and endowments which might enable her to shake off and to emerge from her load of misery, to the bene-

fit of the whole civilized world, and to the unspeakable improvement of her own now barbarous population. It is earnestly to be desired, that all Christian powers should unite in one great confederacy for the purpose of calling into action the dormant energies of so great a people.† A legitimate commerce with Africa *would put down the slave trade*, by demonstrating the superior value of man as a labourer on the soil, to man as an object of merchandise. Great Britain and other countries have an interest in the question only inferior to Africa itself; and if we cannot be persuaded to suppress the slave trade *for the fear of God, or in pity to man, it ought to be done for the lucre of gain.*"

Here, then, is an Abolitionist that has come to his senses, and at last discovered that it is in vain only to *preach* to such a world as this that the slave trade is wrong; and that the *interests* of mankind must be considered in any plan to suppress so great, wide-spread, and complicated an evil. Sixty years the Wilberforce school had been labouring in this cause on the ground of *sentiment*, and had thought to awe the offenders by the terrors of authority. Now, one of that school himself the chieftain, elect and undisputed, by a single blow upsets the labour of more than half a century, and pronounces them mischievous and ruinous; that they have never done any good; that they have done only evil!

It is not too much to say, that this is a *great* discovery, and one of practical, momentous consequence; and it evinces equally a rare honesty and a signal sagacity; for it was a conflict with the whole drift of his former sentiments, and a conversion, the announcement of which must necessarily astound the world of his former adherents, and might peradventure, dislodge him forever from that eminent position which he occupied at the head of British and American Abolitionists. Having once broken loose from the mazes in which he had been perplexed—or, more properly, perhaps, having attained to the *maturity* of his honest research—and stepped forth into light, and under a clear heaven, he sees by intuition the only practicable remedy, confesses to the principles, and plants his foot at once on the ground of the American Colonization Society!—*Ibid.*

† 100,000,000

TWENTY REASONS FOR THE SUCCESS OF LIBERIA.

1. The African is there placed in a new and most favorable position—the very position which calls forth the energies of man, makes him respect himself, and causes him to be respected.

2. The enterprize has the favor, and will realize the aid of the civilized world—especially of the people of the United States.

3. It has the benefit of the greatest wisdom and most eminent virtue of this country to guide its counsels and to sustain its interests.

4. Common and universal education is made its leading object.

5. They are a very moral and religious people.

6. The political and civil polity of Liberia is securely established, in successful operation, and modelled after the best of English and American law.

7. The design of this enterprise is to develop *African* character, and to give full scope to its action, independent of the rivalry of the European race.

8. This great and single aim will be prosecuted, as we trust, with increased vigor, by the patrons of this cause in the United States.

9. It will be seen, therefore, that the fatal impediment to the improvement and elevation of the African race, which European superiority has so long

interposed in the juxtaposition of the two races, is for once, and at last, out of the way, in this interesting experiment.

10. Their past success and present prospects are sufficiently auspicious to augur a successful and triumphant result.

11. The commonwealth of Liberia embodies all and the very elements essential to its success. They are a people living and working for themselves and their posterity, with a sense of the importance of their privileges, and the value of their hopes.

12. The very smallness of their beginning, and the difficulties they have encountered, instead of being a discouragement, are an earnest and the security of their ultimate success.

13. The success of this undertaking, under *American* counsels and patronage, is indispensable to our domestic tranquillity and future prosperity, as a nation.

14. Africa, after all, is one of the richest and best countries in the world, and Liberia may now be regarded as the eye and key of the continent, on the West.

15. The natives *cannot* oppose, and the civilized world *will* not.

16. They are secure of the increase of their numbers and of the extension of their jurisdiction, indefinitely, by emigration from the United States, and by the incorporation of native tribes.

17. The United States and Great Britain will be rival competitors for their commerce, and are likely to be so as patrons and guardians.

18. Religion and philanthropy are both combined in their behalf.

19. The Christian world will feel the debt they owe to Africa, for the wrongs they have done her, long enough, at least, to attain this great end.

20. The civilization of Africa is indispensable to important political and commercial interests of the civilized world.—*Ibid.*

THE COST OF SUGAR.—Dr. Madden, the traveller, now one of the mixed commission at Havana, under the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, and at present in this country on behalf of the Africans of the *Amistad*, stated while in this city, one or two observable facts touching the production in Cuba of this necessary of life. He states from his own personal observation that during the season of cultivation, about eight months in the year, the slaves are worked *twenty* hours out of the 24. They are constantly seen dropping asleep over their work, and as often roused by the whip of the driver. No women, or not more than one or two to a plantation, are allowed on the inland estates. It is needless to dwell on this abominable feature in the economy of the system. The men are, of course, soon worked to death, and as the natural increase falls far short of the demand, their places must be supplied from Africa. This plan is defended as the most economical and profitable. That it is so is proved by the fact that one slave in Cuba produces three or four times the amount of sugar raised by one in Jamaica, before the emancipation. These atrocities are chiefly confined to the interior plantations. The domestic slaves of the better sort of Spaniards are treated with great humanity, and the laws of the island are much more humane in their provisions than is generally supposed; but their operation is chiefly felt by the slave population of the towns—that of the inland estates is in general beyond their reach.

In this humane and profitable business in Cuba, are engaged multitudes of Americans, many New-England men, and to our shame be it spoken, at least a few Bostonians. The loss of life on an estate owned by one of the latter, when it was in preparation for sugar cultivation, was stated by a phy-

sician who resided upon it in his medical capacity, to have been *forty per cent.* Perhaps these facts, together with the circumstances that the African slave trade is carried on to a great extent by northern capital, northern men and northern bottoms, and is defended and connived at by our national representative at Havana, may help curious inquirers to an answer to the question which sometimes perplexes them, "What has the North to do with slavery?"—*Boston Recorder.*

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Extract from a letter, dated

HAVANA, Oct. 31, 1839.

It is unlikely that any sharp vessel would be fitted out from hence for any other trade to Africa than that of slaves; as \$30 to \$50 per month are paid for sailors. Any one residing here must know of every vessel's sailing. Even our consul cannot be ignorant how the traffic is carried on. Although the arrivals and clearances of all vessels from and for Africa are not put down in the books at the Exchange, like all others, (and I am informed that they are not named in our Custom house books at all,) we have two daily papers printed, which give all entrances and clearances except the vessels for and from Africa. These papers go abroad, and no one ever sees any sailings or arrivals noticed from Africa. The only vessels that sail hence in lawful trade for Africa are common full rigged vessels, loaded with goods for the factories on the coast. These are generally chartered for the voyage out, (bona fide charters,) and of course leave their cargoes and return in ballast.

I have thought of many ways that the American Government might put a stop to the use of their flag in the traffic of slaves. It would be a great thing in the cause of humanity if a law was made prohibiting the sale of American bottoms to any foreign power or prince. They might give their consul here discretionary power, authorizing him to examine vessels cleared for Africa or sailing for any port under suspicious circumstances, and he might at any rate refuse to sign their papers. His refusal would not detain them in port, but it would obviate the slur cast upon our nation when such vessels should be taken by British cruisers. Congress ought to do something in this affair, for if the honor of the nation is worth nothing; if that flag, ever victorious since the year of '76, is to be sullied by the most infernal traffic; and if our nation have the means and force to preserve it sacred, it had better be torn from its mast and trampled under foot. An American captain, a friend of mine, lately from Onin, on the coast of Africa, informs me that while lying there in company with four other vessels, a British schooner of war appeared in the offing with the American flag flying. The American vessels on seeing her hoisted theirs, when the schooner on nearing them run up the English flag, tearing the American one into strips, and leaving it hanging under that of the British. He boarded the American vessels, but as they all had cargoes on board and were full built vessels, they were not molested. This captain informed me that the American flag was the most used on the coast.

Formerly Portuguese colors and papers could be bought here for \$120, but the Portuguese consul is not allowed to give new papers now to any one. Vessels under the Spanish flag with slaving implements on board are liable to be taken and burnt by British cruisers on their voyage to the coast of Africa, even if no slaves are found on board,—the Emperor of Russia will not allow his flag to be used; some flag and papers must be had, and the *vanality of the Yankees* is used.

Our city register gives the names of 108 merchants and firms doing foreign business here, 46 of which are known to the writer as engaged in the slave trade. In addition to these are many who are only holders of slaves, and many who are not in the register. On the arriving of sharp vessels here, the first question asked is, "Will you give me the register and colors until the vessel arrives at the coast of Africa?" The answer is always yes, adding, "and assist you all in my power for the furtherance of your views;" and this alike from the poor merchant who makes barely a living, and him whose commission account is \$250,000 per annum; none refuse. In fact there is a great competition here in business, and many of our American abolitionists send all their business to those who are engaged either directly or indirectly in importing thousands of Africans every year.

I do not say that our consul has had any hand in the slave trade, but if not, he has been remiss in the premises if he has not reported to his Government the abuse of the American flag, as he could not have been ignorant of its use.

There are generally 20 to 30 vessels lying on the opposite side of the harbor, either fitting or waiting cargo for the African slave trade. I have never seen less than 15 at a time during this my last visit here, now about one year.

In the African trade the vessels have much greater privileges than any other; they are allowed to load and unload at all hours, and can haul to take in gunpowder at any time, can sail in the night—and many other partialities are extended to them.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

MESSES. EDITORS—I send you for publication the annexed article, written by Professor Gibbs, of Yale College. This gentleman has devoted considerable time to the captured Africans, and obtained much information valuable to the cause of science. Other gentlemen, connected with the College, have been unremitting in their labors, as have several clergymen and a physician at New Haven. Two gentlemen, Messrs. Griswold and Learned, have performed the principal part of the labor of instruction, having between them faithfully spent five hours a day at the jail, taken from the best portion of their time. They deserve the thanks of every friend of the Africans for the extent of the self-denial they have practised at this most interesting period of their studies. The Africans continue to be interested in the instruction they are receiving, and sometimes complain that school does not commence earlier. The instructors would be glad to have it so, but they are not permitted to commence school till 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 P. M.

"The stories respecting Cinquez," says a gentleman at New Haven, "seem now to be pretty much laid at rest. I am more and more struck with the downright barbarity of attempting to turn public odium against such peaceable, unoffending, affectionate men as the Africans are proving themselves to be. I hope that before long they will be placed in more favorable circumstances for their intellectual and moral improvement."

ON THE NATIVE COUNTRY OF THE CAPTURED AFRICANS.—The Africans of the *Amistad* speak a language not noticed by philologists, much less reduced to writing, or grammaticized. They came from towns and villages not visited by European travellers, of course not known to geographers and not marked on our maps. Their kings and magistrates are utterly unknown to us. Their rivers and mountains, although the same from the most ancient times, have names in their mouths of which we have never heard. Add to this, their inadequate idea of dates and distances, the ignorance of the inter-

preters themselves of geography and of all the geographical names with which we are familiar, and it will be seen at once that the question concerning the native district of these Africans is one of considerable difficulty.

It is the practice of scientific travellers to give to each nation or tribe the name by which they designate themselves. In conformity with this principle, we shall call these Africans *Mendis*, and their country the *Mendi* country.

After much pains-taking, I have, by the aid of the interpreters, Ferry, Covey, and Pratt, succeeded in settling three points, which, taken together, determine with sufficient precision the location of the Mendi country.

1. Some of the waters of the Mendi country come from the country of Gissi. For this we have (1.) the testimony of John Ferry, who is a native of Gissi, that the Gissi country is bounded on the south by the Mendi country, and that the river Ma-ku-na flows from the Gissi into the Mendi country. (2.) The testimony of the interpreters Covey and Pratt, that the river Ma-wu-a comes from Gissi, where it is called the Ma-ku-na, into the Mendi country, where it joins the Mo-a. (3.) The testimony of Ba-u, one of the prisoners, that the Mo-a runs from Gissi into the Mendi country. (4.) The testimony of Ndzha-gnwaw-ni, that the Ke-ya runs from Gissi into the Mendi country, and joins the Moa, and that the Moa itself comes from Gissi. (5.) The testimony of Shu-le, that the river Wu-wa runs from Gissi into the Mendi country.

2. One of the principal rivers of the Mendi country runs into the Vai country. For this we have (1.) the testimony of the interpreters Covey and Pratt, that the river Mo-a runs from the Mendi into the Vai country. (2.) The testimony of Ba-u to the same fact. (3.) The testimony of Ndzha-gnwaw-ni to the same fact.


3. Another of the principal rivers of the Mendi country runs into the Bullom country. For this we have (1.) the testimony of the interpreters Covey and Pratt, that the river Se-wa runs from Mendi into the Bullom country. (2.) The testimony of Kimbo and Shuma that there is a river called Se-wa in the Mendi country.

The countries of Bullom and Vai, or Vey, lie between Sierra Leone and Liberia, and are well known. It follows from the preceding statement, although we are unable to identify the rivers Mo-a and Se-wa, that the country of Gissi is situated on the sources of the waters of Bullom and Vai, and that the Mendi country lies between Gissi on the north, and Bullom and Vai on the south.

At a public meeting of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, held in the Musical Fund Hall, on Monday evening, the 11th inst., after addresses from the Rev. R. R. Gurley and Dr. Bethune, the following resolutions offered by Dr. Bethune, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the noble and decided measures of Governor Buchanan against the Slave Trade and for the advancement and prosperity of the settlements of Liberia, entitle him to the gratitude and respect of all the friends of God and man, and that similar thanks and respect are due to the citizens of Liberia who have earnestly and successfully co-operated with him in efforts for the suppression of this most atrocious commerce.

Resolved, That to sustain Governor Buchanan in his generous acts and purposes to suppress this detestable and cruel traffic in slaves, and to strengthen our settlement in Liberia, it is expedient to raise forthwith in this city, \$5000—and that a subscription be now opened in furtherance of this object.

 We understand that one object to be effected by the sum proposed to be raised, is to send a small vessel, to be placed at the disposal of Governor Buchanan.—*Philad. North American*.

From the Vermont Mercury.

COLONIZATION INTEREST AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

MR. EDITOR: Being at Hanover, N. H. a few days ago, I was invited by a friend to accompany him to the meeting house, where the friends of African Colonization were then to hold a meeting for the purpose of choosing officers of a Colonization Society.

A constitution had been drawn, and, as I was told, subscribed by about one hundred and twenty five students of college, and by upwards of sixty of the village community. On looking over the list of signatures, I found the names of many of the most worthy and able men of that place—of members of the College faculty, as well as of private citizens—of such men as do honor to any cause in which they are engaged, and are at once a guaranty that such cause is honorable. Among them were the names of the venerable Professor Adams and of Rev. Dr. Shurtliff.

It must be peculiarly gratifying to many of the friends and patrons of that Institution, who have been fearing that party abolitionism was permanently triumphant in it, as well as peculiarly encouraging to the friends of Colonization generally, to know that the preponderance of the influence of that Institution, so far from being *hostile* to this cause, is now decidedly *favorable* to it; for under all the advantages of organised concert of action, and the constant use of every available means, for several years past, by the friends of abolition in advancing its interest, their society falls far short in numbers and in weight of character and talent, of the new Colonization Society, though established under the disadvantages of no organization or concert of interest and action among the friends of Colonization, till since the visit of Mr. Cresson to that place some two weeks ago. The Society was organized by choosing Hon. Mills Olcott, President—several vice Presidents were selected from among the faculty of the College and citizens of the village; and other appropriate officers were appointed.

From a want of organization and concert among the friends of Colonization, during the time that the abolitionists have been thoroughly organized and full of zeal, the public have been led to suppose, and with good reason, that abolitionism “had leavened the whole lump.” But now that a good spirit embodies itself and speaks forth in its own voice, the whole matter presents a new and grateful aspect. As has been, and is, the case with that institution and village, such probably is, and may be, the case with the chief portion of our New England community. Let the friends of Colonization, *write* and *act* providently and gradually, as becomes them, and they will pour oil upon the angry surges which the spirit of abolition has been raising throughout our country; and go on toward the successful accomplishment of the objects which they propose.

J.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

PARIS, OCT. 15.

M. De Tocqueville, in the name of a committee of the Chamber of Deputies, has reported on the abolition of slavery in the French colonies. The report concludes by recommending that measure as follows:—

“Your committee has been unanimously of opinion that the time has arrived for the final abolition of slavery in our colonies; and has examined as to the best means of effecting the object. One plan is to emancipate the slaves by slow degrees—the other to emancipate them all at once and absolutely.

“Your committee, after mature inquiry and consideration, are unanimously of opinion that the simultaneous emancipation presents fewer inconven-

ces and less peril than the gradual plan; and this also seems to be the opinion of the colonies.

"Your committee therefore conclude that,

"In the session of 1841 a bill should be brought in for the general and simultaneous abolition of slavery in the French colonies.

"That the slave holders should receive an indemnification, for which the state shall be reimbursed by a tax on the wages of the liberated slaves.

"That the bill should establish regulations for insuring the labor of the liberated slaves, and for enlightening and preparing them for free labor."

ANECDOTE OF AN AFRICAN PREACHER.—There lived in his immediate vicinity a respectable man, who had become interested on the subject of religion, and who had begun with some earnestness to search the scriptures. He had read but a few chapters, when he became greatly perplexed with some of those passages which an inspired apostle has declared to be "hard to be understood." In this state of mind he repaired to our preacher for instruction and help, and found him at noon, on a sultry day in summer, laboriously engaged hoeing his corn. As the man approached, the preacher with patriarchal simplicity leant upon the handle of his hoe, and listened to his story. "Uncle Jack," said he, "I have discovered lately that I am a great sinner, and I commenced reading the Bible, that I may learn what I must do to be saved. But I have met with a passage here," holding up his Bible, "which I know not what to do with. It is this: 'God will have mercy upon whom he will have mercy, and whom he will he hardeneth.' What does this mean? A short pause intervened, and the old African replied as follows: "Master, if I have been rightly informed, it has not been but a day or two since you began to read the Bible, and, if I remember rightly, that passage you have mentioned is away yonder in Romans. Long before you get to that, at the very beginning of the gospel it is said, 'Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.' Now, have you done that? 'The truth is, you have read entirely too fast. You must begin again, and take things as God has been pleased to place them. When you have done all that you are told to do in Matthew, come and talk about Romans.'"

Having thus answered, the old preacher resumed his work, and left the man to his own reflections. Who does not admire the simplicity and good sense which characterized this reply? Could the most learned polemic more effectually have met and disposed of such a difficulty? The gentleman particularly interested in this incident, gave me an account of it with his own lips. He still lives, and will in all probability see this statement of it.

Most readily will he testify to its strict accuracy; and most joyfully will he now say, as he said to me then, "It convinced me most fully of the mistake into which I had fallen. I took the old man's advice; I soon saw its propriety and wisdom, and hope to bless God for ever sending me to him."





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